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CIA INTERNAL USE ON

PROPONENTS OF THE DOCTRINE OF TOTAL FSPIONAGE

Following is a translation of an article by F. Sergeyev in the Russian-language journal Znamya (The Banner), No 12, Moscow, December 1964, rages 210-229.7

Nobody gets rleasure from disecting the souls of traitors. But every instance of treason, no matter how seldom such cases occur, is always instructive. They make it nossible to judge what sort of persons are recruited by the enemy and to learn our mistakes in selecting individuals for membership in units which are of interest to enemy Intelligence. We are now speaking of an officer who served with Soviet troops abroad. We will only use the first letter of this traitor's last name because his family, which had no part in his four actions, still lives among us.

The former officer of the Soviet Army, Lieutenant Colonel P. was shot two years ago. But he began to die earlier -- five years before this, during the time when he began to collaborate with American Intelligence. He died a little each day from his fear of discovery, from self-degredation, from self-alienation. Each day, he would put on the overcoat of his uniform and report for work, greeting his comrades. But he was their enemy. The information which he collected and passed to American Intelligence worked against the very country which he served. During monthly meetings with his chiefs from American Intelligence, he received instructions together with envelopes containing the Judas pay he was given in return for his notes. But things didn't reach the stage of passing notes at once.

During 1958, while stationed in Vienna, P got involved in a love affair with one Emilia Kohanek without the knowledge of his family and comrades. She was just right for P.: She made no claims on him, asked no questions, was obliging, and (P., of course, didn't notice this) she